

HEREFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF HEREFORD,

FOR THE YEAR 1922

BY

PETER LOWE, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

County Medical Officer of Health.

HEREFORD:

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1923.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Captain L. H. GREEN, M.B.E., Chairman.

The Chairman of C.C.	Mr. R. W. Hall.
The Vice-Chairman of C.C.	Mr. D. W. Harris.
Miss M. M. Armitage.	Mr. T. Hopkins.
Mr. M. Bailey.	Mr. J. K. Hyslop.
Mr. R. S. Beavan.	Mr. E. W. Langford.
Mr. W. C. Bolt.	Mr. H. Langford.
Mr. S. H. Deakin.	Mr. G. F. Lewis.
Mr. J. B. Dowding.	Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Lutley.
Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Dunne.	Rev. W. Marshall.
Mrs. D. E. Dymond.	Mr. F. L. J. Parker.
Mr. E. Edwards.	Mr. R. Pashley.
Mr. T. Edwards.	Mr. G. Whittaker, O.B.E.
Mr. James Godsell.	Commander A. J. Windebank, R.N.

MIDWIVES AND NURSING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Captain L. H. GREEN, M.B.E., Chairman.

The Chairman of C.C.	Mrs. D. E. Dymond.
The Vice-Chairman of C.C.	Mr. D. W. Harris.
Miss M. M. Armitage.	Mr. T. Hopkins.
Mrs. W. H. Barneby.	Mr. R. Pashley.
Mrs. Kevill-Davies.	

SANATORIUM BENEFITS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Captain L. H. GREEN, M.B.E., Chairman.

The Chairman of C.C.	Mr. H. Langford.
The Vice-Chairman of C.C.	Mr. R. Pashley.
Mr. M. Bailey.	<i>Co-opted Members</i>
Mrs. D. E. Dymond.	Miss E. Krabbe.
Mr. S. H. Deakin.	Mrs. Mines.
Mr. J. B. Dowding.	Mr. D. J. Walton.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee
of the Hereford County Council.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County for 1922.

By instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers are not now included in that of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Population of the County and General Statistics.

The population of the County at mid-year 1922 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 112,192, of whom 39,899 belong to the Urban Districts and 72,293 to the Rural Districts.

					1922.		1921.
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	20.1	...	21.8
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.8	...	12.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Births)	...				56.7	...	64
Death Rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...				1.03	...	0.93
Death Rate—All Forms of Tuberculosis	...				1.23	...	1.22
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.29	...	1.38

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for 1922 is 20.1 per 1,000 of the population, and is 1.7 less than in 1921, and is 0.5 per 1,000 less than the figure for England and Wales.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate for the County is 14.8 per 1,000, which is 2.2 per 1,000 above the figure for 1921. The rate for England and Wales is 12.9 per 1,000. The increase in the Death Rate for the County is due chiefly to the increase in the deaths from Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Respiratory diseases.

					1922.		1921.
Influenza	...	...	...	...	114	...	24
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	120	...	72
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	90	...	51

The increase in the Death Rate, due to these three diseases alone, as compared with 1921, is nearly 1.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1922 is 56.7 per 1,000 births and is the lowest recorded for the County. For England and Wales the rate is 77 per 1,000. The rate for legitimate children in the County is 54.8

per 1,000 births and for illegitimate children 82.8 per 1,000 births. The continued improvement in the Infantile Mortality Rate reflects great credit on the sanitary work of the various County Districts and the excellent work carried on by the Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers in connection with the various Child Welfare Centres in the County.

Tuberculosis.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is 1.03 per 1,000 of the population, which is .1 per 1,000 higher than in 1921. The Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis is 0.20 per 1,000 of the population, and is 0.09 per 1,000 lower than the figure for 1921. The total Tuberculosis Death Rate in 1922 is 1.23 per 1,000, compared with 1.22 in 1921. The increase in the Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is largely due to the increased incidence of Influenza and other Respiratory diseases, especially Pneumonia during the earlier part of the year. Influenza and Pneumonia are undoubtedly the two most important diseases which tend to produce Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The County Council's Sanatorium at Nieuport, near Alnclief, was ready for the reception of patients at the end of January, 1923, and was formally opened by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Cambridge on 10th May, 1923. Provision has been made for the accommodation of 34 adults (18 males and 16 females) in Nieuport House, while the stables have been altered to provide an open-air School for the treatment of 28 children.

Dr. Basil Adams was appointed Medical Superintendent, and took up duties on the 11th October, 1922.

Zymotic Diseases.

The incidence of Infectious disease is much the same as in 1921, the number of notifications in 1922 being 614, as against 596 in 1921. The Zymotic death rates are generally higher than in 1921, chiefly due to Influenza. The Death Rate from Infantile Diarrhoea keeps very low, and is 3.5 per 1,000 Births for 1922, compared with 8.6 per 1,000 births in 1921. The figure for England and Wales in 1922 is 6.2 per 1,000 births.

Venereal Diseases.

The work at the Venereal Clinic continues to show satisfactory progress. The out-patient attendances were less than in 1921, but the number of in-patient days of treatment is very much increased. Specimens of blood are sent to Birmingham University Laboratory for Wassermann. Reaction and films for Gonococci are undertaken at the Treatment Centre.

County Laboratory.

Nearly 1,600 specimens, bacteriological and analytical, were examined during the year. The work carried out continues to afford great assistance in dealing with epidemics. Positive results of diphtheria swabs are transmitted to the doctors by wire. Copies of the results of all examinations made are sent to the District Medical Officers of Health for their information, and they are thus enabled to deal early and effectively with any outbreak.

Housing.

There is nothing to record in regard to housing, except that all the houses provided for under the Housing Scheme have been completed.

Mental Deficiency.

Cases of Mental Deficiency are brought to the notice of the Medical Adviser by various voluntary agencies. Provision for adult cases is made at the Ross Certified Institution. High grade cases are sent for training to various Institutions where training facilities are available.

I have to thank the Members of the Public Health Committee for their courtesy and support. I also wish to express my appreciation of the help afforded by the District Medical Officers and my indebtedness to the Staff for their loyal assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PETER LOWE.

Public Health Department,
132, St. Owen Street,
Hereford,
23rd May, 1923.

COUNTY STAFF.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

PETER LOWE, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER :

BASIL ADAMS, M.D., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. WANHILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES AND SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Miss A. BODEN, Church Road Cottages, Tupsley, Hereford.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT :

Miss NESBITT.

CHIEF CLERK—L. A. NICHOLLS, C.R. San. I.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

URBAN.

<i>District.</i>						<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>
Bromyard ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. JONES. —
Hereford City ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. A. M. BROWN.
Kington ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. HARDING.
Ledbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. HARRISON.
Leominster ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. ROBERT WILLIAMS. —
Ross ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. CAMPBELL. —

RURAL.

Bredwardine ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. HINCKS.
Bromyard ...	...	...	...	...	}	DR. JONES. —
Dore ...	...	...	...	...
Hereford ...	...	...	...	...
Ledbury ...	...	...	...	...
Leominster ...	...	...	...	...
Weobley ...	...	...	...	...
Kington ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. HARDING.
Ross ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. CAMPBELL. —
Whitchurch ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. W. H. WILLIAMS.
Wigmore ...	...	...	...	...	...	DR. DARROLL. —

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	...	...	...	538,924 Acres.
Population	...	...	1921	- 111,829
"	...	...	1922	- 112,192
Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings (1921)	...			27,836
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	...			27,557
Rateable Value, £707,618 (City, £131,615; County, £576,003).				
Sum represented by a penny rate—				£2,948.

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Births.—Legitimate	...	...	...	2100	1054	1046
" Illegitimate	...	...	...	157	79	78
<i>Birth Rate—20.1 per 1,000.</i>						
Deaths	...	...	...	1662	840	842
<i>Death Rate—14.8 per 1,000.</i>						

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—

From Sepsis 3

From other Causes 4

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births—

Legitimate, 54.8; Illegitimate, 82.8. Total, 56.7.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
" " Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	8

POPULATION.—According to the Preliminary Report on the 1921 Census, the population of the Administrative County was 113,118, made up of 54,193 males and 58,925 females. After the adjustment for non-residents, the population for the County is found to be 111,829. The following table shows the population at the Census of 1911 and 1921 and for mid-year 1922:—

	1911.	1921.	1922.
	<i>Census.</i>	<i>Census.</i>	<i>Mid Year.</i>
Administrative County	... 114,269	111,829	112,192
Urban Districts	... 39,867	39,778	39,899
Rural Districts	... 74,402	72,051	72,293

For the County, a single estimate of population is now adopted as applicable for both births and deaths.

The population for the County shows an increase for the year of 363 as compared with 1921 (121 in the Urban Districts and 242 in the Rural Districts).

Of the Urban Districts the largest increase is in Hereford City where the population has increased by 110. Leominster Urban, and Ledbury Urban shew slight increases, while Bromyard Urban, Kington Urban and Ross Urban shew slight decreases.

Of the Rural Districts, the following shew small increases in population:—Hereford, Wigmore, Ross, Weobley, Bromyard, Whitchurch, Bredwardine, Ledbury and Kington; while small decreases have to be recorded in Dore and Leominster.

The following table gives the populations of all the districts at the Census of 1911, and as estimated by the Registrar-General for the years 1921 and 1922:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

	Population Census 1911.	*Population Mid-year 1921.	Population Mid-year 1922.
Bromyard	1,703	1,531	1,522
Hereford City (M.B.)	22,568	23,250	23,360
Kington	1,810	1,694	1,682
Ledbury	3,358	3,110	3,118
Leominster (M.B.)	5,737	5,550	5,588
Ross	4,682	4,643	4,629
	39,867	39,778	39,899

* Based on Census 1921, after correction.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Bredwardine	1,995	1,940	1,951
Bromyard	7,931	7,620	7,644
Dore	6,491	6,170	6,168
Hereford	13,597	13,560	13,630
Kington	4,096	4,821	4,823
Ledbury	9,059	8,850	8,859
Leominster	7,915	7,550	7,533
Ross	10,421	10,030	10,070
Weobley	6,699	6,350	6,389
Whitchurch	1,526	1,652	1,670
Wigmore	3,772	3,508	3,556
	74,402	72,051	72,293

TOTAL ESTIMATED CIVIL POPULATION,
as given by Registrar-General.

	Population Census 1911	Population Census 1921. (Corrected.)	Population Mid-year 1922.
Urban Districts	39,867	39,778	39,899
Rural Districts	74,402	72,051	72,293
Total Population Adminis- trative County	114,269	111,829	112,192

BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered in the County during 1922, after due correction, was 2,257, against 2,436 in 1921. Of this number, 814 occurred in the Urban districts and 1,443 in the Rural districts.

	No. of Births 1922.	Birth-rate 1922.	Birth-rate 1921.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard	23	15.1	21.6
2. Hereford City	486	20.8	23.8
3. Kington	35	20.8	19.5
4. Ledbury	66	21.2	22.8
5. Leominster... ..	110	19.7	23.1
6. Ross	94	20.3	23.7
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine	30	20.0	22.2
2. Bromyard	164	21.5	21.7
3. Dore	146	23.5	23.3
4. Hereford	266	19.5	19.5
5. Kington	81	16.8	20.5
6. Ledbury	181	20.4	19.7
7. Leominster... ..	138	18.3	20.1
8. Ross	179	17.8	20.2
9. Weobley	136	21.3	24.7
10. Whitchurch	35	21.0	23.1
11. Wigmore	78	21.9	19.1

BIRTH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

(Per 1,000 persons living.)

	1922	1921
Urban Districts	20.4	23.3
Rural Districts	20.0	20.9
Administrative County	20.1	21.8
England and Wales	20.6	22.4

The birth-rate for the Administrative County, after due correction, is 1.7 per 1,000 lower than last year.

Of the Urban Districts, the highest rate occurred in Hereford and Kington (20.8), and the lowest in Bromyard (15.1). Of the Rural Districts the highest rate occurred in Dore (23.5) and the lowest in Kington (16.8).

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were, during 1922, 157 (7%) illegitimate births in the County, compared with 164 in 1921 and 204 in 1920.

AVERAGE BIRTH RATES 1906-1920.

Average Birth Rate, 1906-1910	...	25.7	per 1000
" " " 1911-1915	...	20.3	" "
" " " 1916-1920	...	17.9	" "
Birth Rate for 1922	...	20.1	" "

DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths which occurred in the County during 1922, after due correction for residents and non-residents, was 1,662. Of these, 576 occurred in the Urban districts and 1,086 in the Rural districts. The following table shows how these deaths are distributed and the rates per 1,000 persons living :—

	No. of Deaths 1922.	Death-rate 1922.	Death-rate 1921.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard	33	21.7	9.1
2. Hereford City	325	13.9	12.6
3. Kington	31	18.4	17.1
4. Ledbury	56	18.0	14.7
5. Leominster... ..	65	11.6	13.5
6. Ross	66	14.3	13.8
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine	37	19.0	11.9
2. Bromyard	133	17.4	15.3
3. Dore	107	17.3	14.4
4. Hereford	186	13.6	10.4
5. Kington	69	14.3	13.8
6. Ledbury	126	14.2	11.7
7. Leominster... ..	119	15.8	14.4
8. Ross	142	14.1	10.7
9. Weobley	111	17.4	12.6
10. Whitchurch	17	10.2	9.7
11. Wigmore	39	11.0	11.7

**DEATH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.**

(*Per 1,000 persons living.*)

	1922.	1921.
Urban Districts	14.4	13.9
Rural Districts	15.0	12.4
Administrative County	14.8	12.6
England and Wales	12.9	12.1

The death rate of the County for 1922 is 2.2 per 1,000 higher than that for the year 1921, and is 1.9 per 1,000 higher than the death rate for England and Wales.

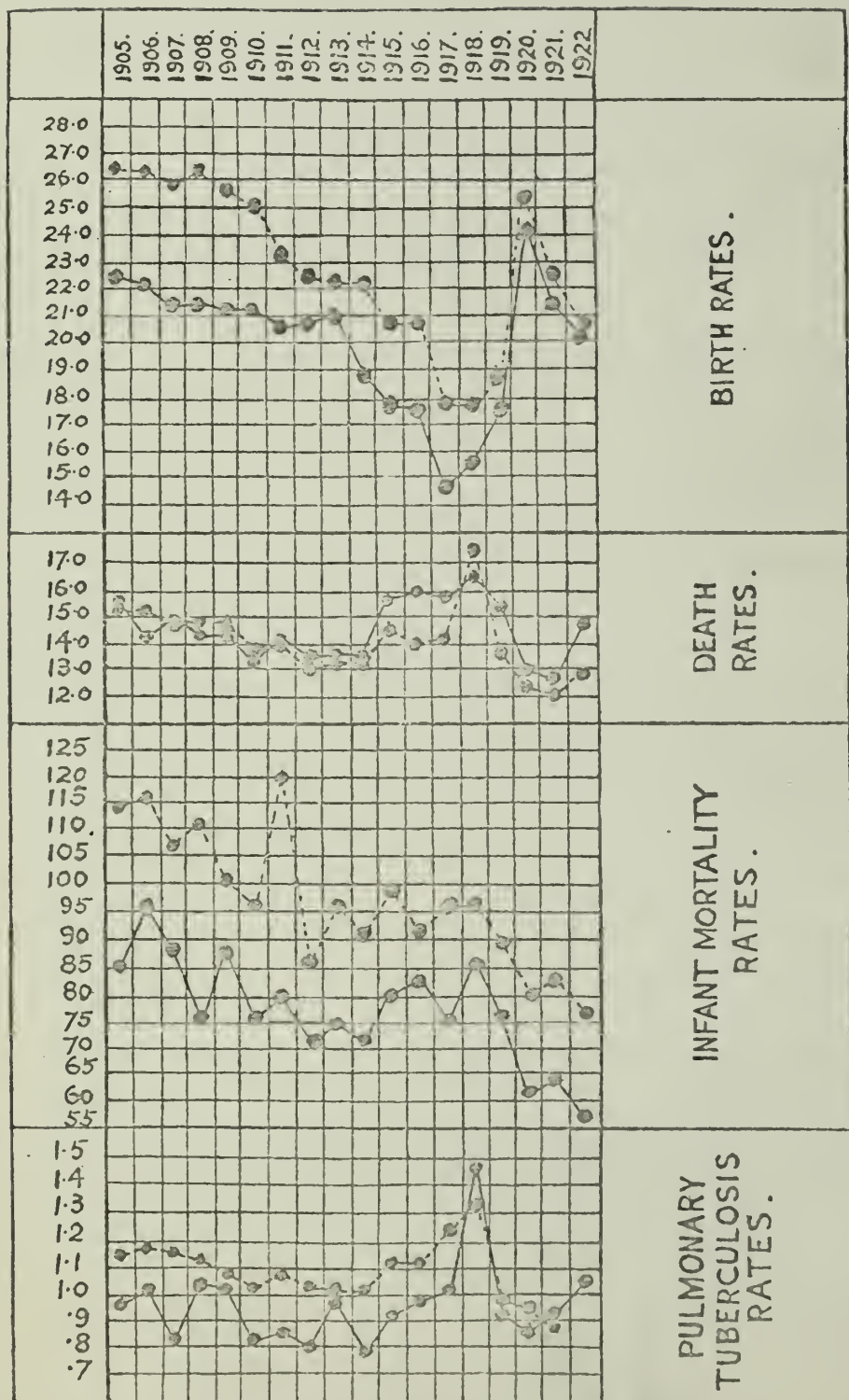
Of the Urban Districts the highest death rate (21.7) occurred in Bromyard, and of the Rural Districts (19.0) in Bredwardine.

AVERAGE DEATH RATES 1906-1920.

Average Death Rate, 1906-1910	14.1 per 1000
" " " 1911-1915	13.7 " "
" " " 1916-1920	15.3 " "
Death Rate for 1922	14.8 " "

The following Table gives the chief causes of death, with percentages for year 1922 :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.
1. Organic Heart Disease	252	15.2
2. Malignant Disease	145	8.7
3. Tuberculosis (including Phthisis, 116)...	138	8.3
4. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	128	7.7
5. Bronchitis	120	7.2
6. Influenza... ..	114	6.9
7. Pneumonia	90	5.4
8. Congenital Debility	69	4.2
9. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	52	3.1
10. Violence (other than Suicide)	40	2.4
11. Other Respiratory Diseases	18	1.1
12. Diabetes	16	1.0
13. Diarrhœa	8	0.5



Dotted Line--ENGLAND AND WALES. Ordinary Line--HEREFORDSHIRE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate refers to the number of children who die under one year, per 1,000 births. During the year there were 44 deaths in the Urban and 84 deaths in the Rural districts of children under one year—in all 128.

		No. of Deaths.	Rate 1922.	Rate 1921.
<i>Urban.</i>				
1.	Bromyard	1	43	30
2.	Hereford City	25	51	76
3.	Kington	1	29	121
4.	Ledbury	5	76	84
5.	Leominster... ..	6	55	70
6.	Ross	6	64	73
<i>Rural.</i>				
1.	Bredwardine	2	51	69
2.	Bromyard	14	85	60
3.	Dore	12	82	55
4.	Hereford	9	34	42
5.	Kington	5	62	101
6.	Ledbury	10	55	40
7.	Leominster... ..	7	51	33
8.	Ross	7	40	49
9.	Weobley	9	66	83
10.	Whitchurch	4	114	53
11.	Wigmore	5	64	60

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY. (Per 1,000 Births.)

	1922.	1921.
Urban Districts	54.0	75
Rural Districts	58.2	55
Administrative County	56.7	63
England and Wales	77	83

AVERAGE INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1906—1920.

Average Infant Mortality Rate, 1906—1910...	84	per 1000 births.
" " " " 1911—1915...	76	" " "
" " " " 1916—1920...	76	" " "
Infant Mortality Rate for 1922	56.7	" " "

ILLEGITIMATE DEATH RATE.

There were 115 deaths among *legitimate* children under one year, out of 2100 *legitimate* births—equal to a rate of 54.8 per 1000.

There were 13 deaths among *illegitimate* children under one year, out of 157 *illegitimate* births—equal to a rate of 82.8 per 1000.

The rate for the County as a whole is lower by 6.3 per 1,000 births than that for 1921. The rate for the Urban Districts is 21 per 1,000 lower, and that for the Rural Districts 2.8 per 1,000 higher than the corresponding rates for 1921.

In England and Wales as a whole the rate in 1922 was 77 per 1,000 births.

In the 105 great towns it was 82 per 1,000 births. In the 155 smaller towns it was 75 per 1,000 births.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE, Etc.

By the above term is meant the deaths from the Principal Infectious Diseases. There were 138 deaths, against 65 in 1921, and 40 in 1920.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	<i>Urban Districts.</i>	<i>Rural Districts.</i>	<i>Admin. County.</i>
Small Pox	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	2	2
Whooping Cough	3	0	3
Diphtheria	1	8	9
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	4	4	8
Influenza	28	86	114
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	1	1
Totals	36	102	138

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1922, 138 deaths were directly attributable to Tuberculosis. Of this number 116 of the deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis), and 22 by other tubercular diseases.

Compared with 1921, therefore, there were 2 more deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis: 12 more from Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Phthisis), and 10 less from other forms of tubercular disease.

PHTHISIS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis).—The number of deaths from Phthisis in the Administrative County during 1922 was 116 (compared with 104 in 1921), of which 49 occurred in the Urban and 67 in the Rural districts. The rates per 1,000 persons for the separate districts, are :—

<i>District.</i>				<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1922.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1921.</i>
<i>Urban Districts.</i>						
1.	Bromyard	...	...	4	2.6	0.65
2.	Hereford City	...	...	25	1.07	0.82
3.	Kington	...	...	3	1.78	0.60
4.	Ledbury	...	...	5	1.60	0.32
5.	Leominster...	...	...	7	1.23	1.44
6.	Ross	...	...	5	1.08	0.86
<i>Rural Districts.</i>						
1.	Bredwardine	...	...	2	1.03	1.03
2.	Bromyard	...	...	9	1.18	1.31
3.	Dore	...	...	4	0.65	1.78
4.	Hereford	...	...	13	0.95	0.74
5.	Kington	...	...	2	0.41	0.83
6.	Ledbury	...	...	10	1.13	0.90
7.	Leominster...	...	...	11	1.46	0.79
8.	Ross	...	...	8	0.79	0.40
9.	Weobley	...	...	7	1.10	1.26
10.	Whitchurch	...	...	0	0.00	1.21
11.	Wigmore	...	...	1	0.28	1.71

Calculated on the total number of deaths returned, the rates for Urban and Rural areas and Administrative County are :—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 persons 1922.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 persons 1921.</i>
Urban Districts ...	49	1.23	0.83
Rural Districts ...	67	0.93	0.99
Administrative County ...	116	1.03	0.93

The Phthisis death rate in the Administrative County is higher than in 1921 by .10 per 1,000 persons living.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1922 there were 22 deaths—9 in the Urban and 13 in the Rural Districts—from other forms of tuberculosis (compared with 32 in 1921) giving the following rates:—

District.	Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).		"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Bromyard	2.6	0.65	0.00	0.00
Hereford City	1.24	1.08	0.17	0.26
Kington	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ledbury	1.92	0.32	0.32	0.00
Leominster	1.79	2.16	0.54	0.72
Ross	1.30	1.08	0.22	0.22
<i>Rural.</i>				
Bredwardine	1.54	1.03	0.51	0.00
Bromyard	1.18	1.70	0.26	0.39
Dore	0.97	1.94	0.32	0.16
Hereford	1.03	0.89	0.08	0.15
Kington	0.41	1.45	0.00	0.62
Ledbury	1.24	1.13	0.11	0.23
Leominster	1.59	1.19	0.13	0.40
Ross	0.89	0.6	0.10	0.20
Weobley	1.41	1.26	0.31	0.00
Whitchurch	0.60	1.21	0.60	0.00
Wigmore	0.56	3.13	0.28	1.42

"TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS" AND "OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES"
RATES, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNTY.

	Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).		"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Urban Districts	1.45	1.11	0.22	0.28
Rural Districts	1.11	1.28	0.18	0.29
Administrative County ...	1.23	1.22	0.20	0.29

**NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
JAN. 1st, 1922 to DEC. 30th, 1922.**

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Cases Notified.	*Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Cases Notified.	*Rate per 1,000 Population
Admin. County ...	119	1.06	26	0.23
England and Wales ... (1921)	57,844	1.54	15,488	0.41

* Rates calculated upon estimated population.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

The number of Pulmonary Cases notified during 1922 was 25 less than in 1921, and the number of non-Pulmonary Cases notified was 13 less than in 1921.

Many cases are notified too late to affect arrest or cure of the condition, as a considerable proportion of the cases die within a short time after notification. This is due to various reasons and the remedy is more widespread knowledge of the disease, the overcoming of a certain amount of prejudice and the examination of the contacts of known cases. There will always remain the class of patient who consults a doctor only when he is absolutely unable to carry on and past all hope as regards treatment.

Early notification of cases is also most important.

During 1922, 116 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—59 males and 57 females. Of these, 48 males and 47 females have been traced as being notified; 10 males and 7 females were not notified, and 1 male and 3 females could not be traced. Twenty-two deaths occurred from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—14 males and 8 females, of whom 6 males and 3 females had been previously notified. Allocating the untraced cases as not-notified, the number of notified Tuberculosis deaths is 104 and the number of non-notified is 34. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 1 to 4.1.

Treatment.

(a) DISPENSARIES.

The number of cases which received attention at the County Dispensaries during 1922 is given in the annexed Table, and it can be stated that the County Dispensaries contributed adequately towards the control of the disease.

During the year the Dispensaries dealt with 2,657 separate attendances of patients, involving 750 patients; 278 (87 insured, 171 uninsured and 20 discharged soldiers) new cases came under review.

The function of the Dispensary is to decide what form of treatment is suitable for each case. Early cases only, if possible, should be sent to Sanatorium, while late cases are granted Domiciliary treatment and the use of a Shelter where possible. A large number of the cases are not actually Tubercular, and these are kept under observation for a time till definitely diagnosed. All definitely negative cases should be discharged from attendance at Dispensary.

It has been found that the dispensing of simple drugs for uninsured cases is highly desirable and arrangements have again been made with local chemists accordingly. The figures for a completed year January, 1922—December, 1922—show that the total cost was £223 5s. 3d. The number of prescriptions issued was 535, divided as follows:—Cod liver oil emulsion, 266; malt and oil, 74; ordinary prescriptions, 255. The number of patients prescribed for was 293.

(b) INSTITUTIONAL.

The following is an account of the position as regards Sanatorium Beds.

Nieuport Sanatorium, with accommodation for 34 adults and 28 children, was formally opened on 19th May, 1923, and the first patients were admitted on 29th January, 1923. On the day of opening all the beds were occupied.

The powers invested in the Sanatorium Benefits Sub-Committee of the Herefordshire Insurance Committee, regarding Tuberculosis, were transferred to the County Council on 1st May, 1921. A Sanatorium Benefits Sub-Committee meets once a month and considers treatment of patients at Sanatoria, after-care treatment generally, and also deals with grants of extra nourishment to necessitous tubercular patients.

On January 1st, 1922, the following beds were at the service of the County:—

Knightwick Sanatorium	...	22	(14 males, 8 females).
Cranham Lodge	...	15	(10 males, 5 females).

Cases sent to Sanatoria.

Eighty-one cases have been sent to Sanatoria during the year:—

No. sent to Sanatoria—				Males.	Females.
Insured	...	...	...	25	14
Uninsured and Dependents	...	...	...	4	21
Discharged Soldiers	...	...	...	17	—
				46	35

TOTAL ... 81

Those not sent to an Institution received domiciliary treatment.

Of the above dependent cases, 4 were sent to Knightwick Sanatorium, and 1 to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

Shelters.

Fifty-five shelters have been in almost constant use during the whole year, and the benefits accruing to patients who have previously received treatment in Sanatoria are, generally, very marked.

Extra Nourishment.

During 1922 grants for extra nourishment were made to 26 Insured patients at a cost of £151 os. 7d.

Nursing Arrangements.

These are the same as described in previous Reports, and form part of the approved Nursing Scheme for the County. In addition to attendance at the Dispensaries, domiciliary visitation is made to notified rural cases as soon after notification as possible. Special visits and much attention have been devoted to Tuberculous soldiers.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These diseases include Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Respiratory organs (but do not include Tubercular disease of the lungs).

From these causes there were 228 deaths—85 in Urban and 143 in Rural Districts, compared with 139 for 1921.

	<i>Bronchitis.</i>	<i>Pneumonia.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000.</i>
Urban Districts ...	49	33	3	2.1
Rural Districts ...	71	57	15	2.0
Admin. County ...	120	90	18	2.0

Dispensaries 1922.

Dispensary.	No. of Patients' Attendances.	No. of Cases Attended.	NEW CASES.						
			Insured.		Discharged Soldiers.	Dependents.			
			Men.	Women.		Over 16. M.	Under 16. F.	Over 16. M.	Under 16. F.
Hereford ... St. Peter's House	1384	398	35	21	8	4	13	35	38
Leominster ... Cottage Hospital	326	98	5	4	4	1	7	13	5
Ross ... 2, Church Street	311	104	8	2	8	0	4	13	12
Ledbury ... Homand Lodge Cottage	240	63	3	0	0	0	4	6	3
Bromyard ... Market Square	216	53	4	3	0	0	1	1	5
Kington ... Church Street	180	34	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
	2657	750	55	32	20	5	31	68	67

DISPENSARIES.

Situation of Dispensary (stating whether main or branch Dispensary, or Visiting Station).	Day and hours when Dispensary or Visiting Station is open.	Number of persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time, during the period from 1st Jan., 1922, to the 31st Dec., 1922, at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station and were:—					Number of persons diagnosed to be suffering from Tuberculosis who were treated or supervised at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station during the period from 1st Jan., 1922, to 31st Dec., 1922.				Number of persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station on 31st Dec., 1922.		
		Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.	Diagnosed as not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Undiagnosed and remaining under observation.	Total number examined.			Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged Soldiers.	Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged Soldiers.
					Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged Soldiers.						
Hereford (Main) ... (St. Peter's House)	Wed., Saturday, 9.30-12.30	73	61	20	56	90	8	40	59	82	32	78	39
Leominster (Branch) (Cottage Hospital)	Friday, 12.30-2 ...	15	18	6	9	26	4	8	20	23	11	38	22
Ross ... (2, Church Street)	Thursday, 12.30-2 ...	21	23	3	10	20	8	18	11	17	19	50	16
Ledbury ... (Homend Lodge Cottage)	Tuesday, 12.30-2 ...	5	10	1	3	13	0	8	14	11	11	23	9
Bromyard ... (Market Square)	Thursday, 10.30-12 ...	8	3	3	7	7	0	13	7	8	16	18	7
Kington ... (Church Street)	Tuesday, 12.30-2 ...	3	3	2	2	6	0	8	8	7	10	14	6
TOTALS	...	125	118	35	87	171	20	95	119	148	99	221	99

Notifications from 1st Jan., 1922, to 30th Dec., 1922.

22

Age Period.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "A."										NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "B."				NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "C."		
	Number of Primary Notifications.										Total Notifica- tions on Form "A."	No. of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifica- tions on Form "B."	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65		65 and upwards.	Partial Primary Notifica- tions.	Un- der 5				5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Notifica- tions.
Pulmonary Males...	—	2	1	—	4	7	19	7	8	6	3	57	60	—	—	—	48
Pulmonary Females...	—	—	—	9	11	11	14	9	3	4	1	62	64	—	—	—	34
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	1	4	1	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	14	16	—	4	4	2
Non-pulmonary Females...	—	3	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	12	12	—	—	—	3

These figures refer to the cases which have been reported to me weekly by the District Medical Officers of Health—not to the returns in their Annual Reports.

CANCER.

During the past year 145 deaths in the County were due to Cancer, 56 occurring in the Urban districts and 89 in the Rural districts. The rates are as follows:—

	<i>Rate per 1,000 1922.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1921.</i>
Urban Districts	1·40	1·31
Rural Districts	1·18	1·42
Administrative County	1·29	1·38

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**SMALL-POX.**

No case of Small-pox was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 35 cases were returned as notified in the Urban and 120 in the Rural districts—155 in all, against 173 in 1921.

There were two deaths in the Rural Districts, both males between 5—15 years, giving a death rate of 0·018 per 1,000 for the County as a whole, as compared with 0·04 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population.</i>	<i>Number treated in Hospital.</i>
Urban Districts	·88	27
Rural Districts	1·66	38
Administrative County	1·38	65

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever compared to 1921, in both Urban and Rural Districts.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1922 was 131—61 from the Urban Districts and 70 from the Rural Districts, against 157—90 Urban and 67 Rural in 1921.

Nine deaths occurred in the Urban and Rural Districts, giving a death-rate of .08 per 1,000 for the County as a whole (England and Wales 0.11 per 1,000)—two males between 2—5, one male and 5 females between 5—15, and one female over 15.

	Attack Rate per 1,000 population.	Number treated in Hospital.
Urban Districts	1.53	46
Rural Districts	0.96	13
Administrative County	1.16	59

TYPHOID AND ALLIED FEVERS.

Under this head there are five cases to record—one in the Urban and four in the Rural Districts. There were no deaths.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population</i>
Urban Districts	0.02
Rural Districts	0.05
Administrative County	0.04

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were two cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year, one from the Urban Districts and one from the Rural Districts. There were three deaths, all over 25 years of age.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population</i>
Urban Districts	0.01
Rural Districts	0.01
Administrative County	0.01

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year three cases were notified, one from the Urban and two from the Rural Districts. One was treated at Hospital and two at home, and all recovered with sight unimpaired.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of this disease.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases of this disease occurred in the Urban or Rural Districts during the year. One death occurred—a female over 25—during the year, a case notified at the end of 1921.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Three deaths (all females) occurred from this disease, all from the Urban Districts. One was under 1 year, one 1 year, and one 5 years of age.

MEASLES.

One male death in the 2—5 age group occurred during the year in the Rural Districts. A system of notification by School Teachers to the School Medical Officer, and the District Medical Officers of Health has been in force for several years, and through this channel cases were notified.

By an Order of the Ministry of Health, Measles shall no longer be notifiable after December 31st, 1919. Any Sanitary Authority may still have the disease made notifiable, under special circumstances, with the consent of the Ministry.

ERYSIPELAS.

Of this disease 21 cases were notified—12 from the Urban and 9 from the Rural Districts.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Twenty-one deaths occurred—three males and three females under 1 year of age, two females between 1 and 2 years, two males between 2 and 5 years, one male and two females between 25 and 45, one male and one female over 45, two males and one female over 65, and three females over 75.

INFLUENZA.

There were 114 deaths, 28 in the Urban and 86 in the Rural Districts—one male under 1 year of age, four males and one female at 1 year, two males at 2 years, one male at 5 years, two males and 2 females at 15 years, three males and seven females at 25 years, 14 males and 15 females at 45 years, 10 males and 18 females at 65 years, and 15 males and 19 females at 75 years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

By the Approved Scheme, one Treatment Centre is provided at the Herefordshire General Hospital for the whole County, and is under the care of a physician and a surgeon who have specialised in these diseases. Arrangements are made with Birmingham University Pathological Department for the Wassermann tests, etc., and with the County Laboratory for part of the microscopical work.

In August, 1918, the whole of the Isolation Building of the General Hospital was taken over for the purposes of the Clinic, the original accommodation having been found inadequate. The arrangements are now most suitable and convenient. The publicity methods, by which the Clinic is made known, have received further attention.

The Clinic is held twice weekly, viz., Wednesdays at 12 noon, and on Saturday evenings at 5 p.m. It is also available daily for Gonorrhœa cases. There are also a few beds for both sexes attached to the Clinic. The Clinic has been further equipped, and some details in the administration improved.

The Clinic is available for the entire County, and is also open to patients from the County of Radnor.

Doses of Novarsenobillon and other Salvarsan substitutes approved by the Ministry of Health are supplied from the County Health Office to approved practitioners.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Owing to the increase in the accommodation at the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital there is now accommodation for 19 cases, and this addition enables two diseases to be treated concurrently.

It may, however, be again stated broadly that the accommodation in the County is anything but satisfactory, although this is still not an opportune time for dealing with the question. The Isolation Hospital accommodation for the County can only be satisfactorily improved by providing for the needs of the County as a whole.

HOUSING.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, etc.

In view of the curtailment of Schemes by the Ministry of Health, most Councils will, no doubt, be content to carry out a modified programme in the meantime. The details of the work of each Sanitary District, kindly supplied by the District Medical Officers of Health, shew the scope of the work done during the year.

	<i>Total New Houses erected during Year.</i>		<i>Houses erected as Part of Council's Scheme.</i>	
URBAN DISTRICTS.				
Bromyard...	...	8	...	6
Hereford City	...	82	...	74
Kington	—	...	—
Ledbury	—	...	—
Leominster	...	28	...	28
Ross	36	...	36
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
BREDWARDINE	...	—	...	—
Bromyard	...	1	...	—
Dore	2	...	—
Hereford	21	...	18
Leominster	...	1	...	—
Weobley	2	...	—
Ledbury	9	...	—
Kington	—	...	—
Ross	4	...	4
Whitchurch	...	—	...	—
Wigmore	...	—	...	—

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies in the Rural Districts are mainly from shallow wells, and these yield a water of a rather low standard.

Ample facilities exist for the examination of samples at the County Laboratory, and during the year 160 samples have been examined, 91 of which were passed as fit for drinking purposes, and 69 condemned. There are a few good piped supplies in certain districts, and such should be developed as far as possible. Proposals to this end are before several of the Local Sanitary Authorities.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

No new work of any importance has been carried out during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

This is undertaken by the Standing Joint Committee of the County, so far as the County area is concerned. The City of Hereford is a separate local executive Authority, and its Health Committee controls the duties performed under the Acts.

In accordance with the Local Government Board Order, 6th August, 1912, the County Public Health Committee recommended in 1913 that the County Medical Officer of Health should supervise generally the administration of the Foods and Drug Acts, and that some co-operation should be brought about between the two Committees.

A more recent resolution of the Public Health Committee provides that the County Medical Officer shall draw the attention of the Standing Joint Committee to any question under the above Acts or under "Orders" of the Ministry of Health relating to Food which he considers vitally affects the public health of the County.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1. Milk	21	3	21	2	-	1
2. Butter	a5	3	5	3	-	-
3. Arrowroot	2	1	2	1	-	-
4. Vinegar	2	-	2	-	-	-
5. White Pepper	3	1	3	1	-	-
6. Ground Ginger	1	-	1	-	-	-
7. Lard	2	-	2	-	-	-
8. Margarine	b2	1	2	1	-	-
9. Coffee	2	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	40	9	40	8	-	1
	49		48		1	

a One Sample contained 0.11 per cent. Boric Acid.

b One Sample contained Boric Preservative equal to 0.26 per cent. Boric Acid.

Two contained Boric Preservative, but not in excessive quantity.

One (No. 12 L.) contained nearly 15 per cent. of water.

No proceedings were taken under the Public Health (Cream and Milk) Regulations 1912 and 1917.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year ending December 31st, 1922, and the result of the analysis:—

ARTICLES.	Number Purchased.		Number Genuine.		Number Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1. Milk	13	17	13	14	-	3
2. Cream	-	2	-	2	-	-
3. Preserved Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
4. Butter	3	2	3	2	-	-
5. Margarine	1	-	1	-	-	-
6. Lard	-	2	-	2	-	-
7. Coffee	-	2	-	2	-	-
8. Pepper	-	2	-	2	-	-
9. Mustard	-	2	-	2	-	-
10. Ground Rice	-	2	-	2	-	-
11. Corn Flour	-	2	-	2	-	-
12. Baking Powder	-	2	-	2	-	-
13. Egg Powder	-	3	-	3	-	-
14. Ground Cinnamon	-	1	-	-	-	1
15. Cocoa	-	6	-	6	-	-
16. Chocolate Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
17. Marmalade	-	1	-	1	-	-
18. Epsom Salts	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	17	49	17	45	-	4
	66		62		4	

REMARKS.

MILK.—Of the 13 “formal” samples, nine were certified as genuine, and four as genuine and of good quality.

Of the 17 “informal” samples, 11 were certified as genuine; two as genuine and of good quality; (one taken direct from the cow contained 6 per cent. of fat), one as genuine but down to the limit in fat; one as genuine but of poor quality, containing only 3.1 per cent. of fat; and three as deficient in fat (10 per cent., 16 per cent., and 40 per cent.).

In regard to the three samples which were deficient in fat, further samples are being submitted in the first two cases. In the other case the sample was taken direct from the cow which evidently had not been fully stripped, as a further sample was certified to contain 3.6 per cent. of fat.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.—All the samples were genuine and of good quality.

GROUND CINNAMON.—This sample contained too much sandy matter for it to be considered of B.P. quality, otherwise it was of satisfactory quality. The attention of the vendor was drawn to the matter who immediately withdrew the remainder from stock.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE POWDER.—All the samples were certified as practically free from arsenic.

OTHER ARTICLES.—All these were certified to be genuine and of good quality.

MARGARINE ACT, 1887.

No wholesale dealers were registered during the year and there are still five premises registered wherein the business is carried on.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CREAM AND MILK) REGULATIONS,
1912 AND 1917.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

			Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.		Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	...	...	30	...	Nil.
Cream	...	...	2	...	Nil.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct—

(1). Correct statements made ... 1

(2). Statements incorrect ... Nil.

Total ... 1

(b). Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream—

(1). Above 35 per cent. 1

(8). Below 35 per cent. Nil.

—
1
—

(c). There have been no instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of cream has not been observed.

(d). No cases have arisen in which the Regulations have not been complied with.

3. Thickening Substances—

There was no evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births (excluding Hereford City):—

Registered—(1) Legitimate, 1,650; (2) Illegitimate, 121; total, 1,771.

Notified—(1) Live Births, 1,514; (2) Still Births, 56; total, 1,570.

(1) By Midwives, 1,252; (2) Parents and Doctors, 318.

Infant Deaths—

(1) Legitimate, ⁹³~~97~~; (2) Illegitimate, 10; (3) total, ¹⁰³~~107~~.

Rate per 1,000 births; (1) Legitimate, ^{59.3}~~57.3~~; (2) Illegitimate, 82.6; (3) total, ^{56.5}~~55.2~~.

Health Visiting.

The present Scheme, as approved by the Local Government Board, was initiated in November, 1917.

The above figures relate only to the County area outside the City. The percentage notified was higher than in 1921.

During 1920 the work became firmly established, and the staff of the Health Visitors more stable.

The present whole-time staff consists of six Health Visitors, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent working in six Health areas. Within these areas the part-time service of 38 local District Nurses is also available, mostly for school and notification of birth duties.

The six County areas are therefore fully established.

Notwithstanding that the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and one Health Visitor are stationed in the Hereford area, it is felt that this is the district most difficult to cover, including as it does, the Hereford and Weobley Rural Districts, and also the large and thinly populated Dore Rural District.

In the several areas the Health Visitors, assisted by the local District Nurses, visited the notified births, attended the local Infant Centres, visited all notified cases of Tuberculosis, including discharged soldiers, and attended the local Tuberculosis Dispensaries. Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough were visited where these diseases were prevalent.

The Schools were also visited, with a view to cleanliness. The "following up" of such cases, and also of cases of physical defects, was extensively carried out in the homes.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1922:—

INFANT WELFARE.				<i>Visits</i>
1.	Attendances at Welfare Centres...	...	...	177
2.	Domiciliary Visits in connection with Centres	...	...	154
3.	Re-visits	...	...	86
4.	Visits to Homes (Notification of Birth)	...	...	1559
5.	Re-visits	...	...	9817
6.	Visits to Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	678
7.	Re-visits	...	...	1044
8.	Visits to Children, 1-5 years	...	...	67
9.	Re-visits	...	...	143

TUBERCULOSIS.				
1.	Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	239
2.	Domiciliary Visits to Notified Cases	...	...	96
3.	Re-visits	...	...	1471
4.	Visits to Discharged Soldiers	...	...	7
5.	Re-visits	...	...	101
6.	Visits to Shelters	...	...	320

SCHOOL WORK.				
1.	Attendances at School Inspections	...	...	186
2.	Visits to Schools <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	659
3.	Following-up Visits to Homes <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	1410
4.	Do. Do. <i>re</i> Physical Defects	...	...	816

OTHER WORK.				
1.	Ophthalmia — Visits and Re-visits	...	...	18
2.	Measles	...	...	45
3.	Mental Deficiency,,	...	...	142

TOTAL VISITS 19,235

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—The Order has been in force during the year, and is operative within the County area as a whole. No scale of wages has been adopted by the Council, the basis of distribution being largely destitution. Every case is carefully scrutinised by the Health Visitors, and all information as to wages, number in family, etc., is transmitted to the County Medical Officer of Health on special forms. Most of the applications came through the Infant Welfare Centres, medical practitioners, local nurses, and Health Visitors. During the period in question these cases were dealt with at a cost of £31 os. 5d.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres are established in Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, Kington and Weobley. In the case of the last mentioned, the meetings are held alternately in Weobley, Dilwyn, and King's Pyon, and this has resulted in good attendances, and has taken in a larger area, and has avoided the long distances for the parents.

The County Council gives to each Voluntary Centre a grant of £5 yearly, and allows the County Medical Officer to give advice at the Centres so far as he has time to do so.

These Welfares are run by an enthusiastic band of voluntary workers who have local knowledge of the cases requiring advice. This voluntary effort is carried on in cordial co-operation with the official work of the Health Visitors and District Nurses, and the practical results are evident in the lowered County death-rate among infants.

Much encouragement has been forthcoming from general practitioners in the areas concerned.

The Ross Voluntary Centre is accommodated in new premises in the centre of the town, and embraces Maternity Beds for necessitous cases, which are received from any part of the County. This Centre receives a special grant from the Ministry of Health.

At several of the Centres useful exhibitions were held during the year.

The following is an account of the work at the five Centres during the year:—

1.	No. of Infants attended...	...	...	273
2.	No. of Attendances, Children	...	...	2071
	Expectant Mothers	...	...	150
3.	No. of Children aged 2—5	...	...	94
4.	Average daily attendance	...	...	12
5.	No. of children who were breast fed entirely...	...	...	180
6.	Artificial foods used:—Cows' Milk, Barley Water, Cow and Gate, Glaxo, Nestle's, Neave's, Allenbury's, Savory and Moore's, Horlick's.			
7.	Amount received for artificial foods, Virol,	...	...
	*Clothing, etc., supplied	...	...	£98 13 9†
	(* This included such things as Belts, Socks, Vests.)			
8.	No. in attendance at end of year	...	...	278
9.	Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	39
†	No return from Ross Welfare Centre for this item.			

Maternity Homes.

(1) Ross Maternity Home is part of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre. Local practitioners can attend their own patients, who are admitted on a fixed scale of charges. The local Nurse resides in the Home, and acts as Midwife Superintendent.

Nurse Midwives.

During 1919 a Scheme has been approved by the Ministry, with a view to covering the unsupplied parishes of the County with trained Nurse Midwives, whereby (1) a larger number of suitable women may be trained, and (2) new and existing District Nursing Associations are to be subsidised.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Complete outfits are supplied by the County Medical Officer, under whose personal supervision the work of the Laboratory is conducted. Positive results are transmitted by telephone or telegram in order to avoid delay. No charge is made for the examination of "ordinary" specimens arising out of the routine work of any Sanitary Authority in the County.

Specimens, however, sent by the general public are subject to a modified fee.

The following work was carried out during the year:—

	SPECIMENS.		
	No.	Con- taminated.	Passed.
Chemical.			
Examinations of Potable Waters...	138	62	76
Bacteriological.			
Examinations of Potable Waters...	22	7	15
TOTAL ...	160	69	91
Microscopical.			
	No.	Positive.	Negative.
Examinations for Bacillus Diph-			
theriæ ...	1121	204	917
„ „ Bacillus Tubercu-			
losis (sputum) ...	253	58	195
„ „ Bacillus Tubercu-			
losis (pus) ...	1	0	1
„ „ Bacillus Tubercu-			
losis (urine) ...	10	2	8
„ „ Bacillus Tubercu-			
losis (Cerebro-			
Spinal Fluid) ...	4	0	4
„ „ Gonococcus ...	6	1	5
„ „ Vincents Organ-			
isms. ...	1	0	1
„ „ Albumen and Pus			
(urine) ...	6	1	5
„ „ Crystals (urine)...	3	1	2
„ „ Sugar (urine) ...	1	0	1
„ „ B. Coli ...	1	0	1
„ „ Staphylococci in			
pus ...	1	1	0
„ „ Worms in Stools..	1	1	0
„ „ B. Typhosus ...	7	2	5
„ „ B. Paratyphosus			
A ...	5	1	4
„ „ B. Paratyphosus			
B ...	5	0	5
Total ...	1426	272	1154
Samples of water examined ...	160		
Specimens examined Bacteriologically.	1426		
Blood Counts ...	6		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1592		

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTOR'S WORK.

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	...	...	...	247
Special Visits of Enquiry	...	...	...	...	48
Letters and Notices sent out	...	...	...	...	1398

Notifications received—

Of Intention to Practise	...	...	...	...	132
Of Sending for Medical Help	...	...	...	...	446
Of Still-births	...	...	...	...	27
Last Offices	...	...	...	...	10
Liability to be a Source of Infection	...	...	...	...	16
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	...	...	...	22
Death of Infant before arrival of Doctor	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 658

Temporary withdrawals on account of being exposed to infection	13
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

				<i>Died.</i>		<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Septic Cases	...	...	...	0	...	0	0
Cases of Eclampsia	...	...	...	1	...	2	3

Midwives practising and resident in the County—

Number of Trained Midwives working under Local Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association...	38
Trained Midwives working under local Associations <i>not</i> affiliated to the County Nursing Association	1
Trained Midwives practising on their own account	27
Bona-fide Midwives	28
TOTAL	<hr/> 94

There are several Midwives resident in adjacent Counties, and not included in the above list, who occasionally take cases in Herefordshire, and regularly notify to this Authority their intention to practise.

Trained Midwives from other Counties, who take holiday and emergency work in the County, receive routine inspection.

Two County Nurses finished training during 1922. They are at work in affiliated districts.

Two candidates were in training at the end of the year.

(Signed)

A. BODEN,
Inspector of Midwives.

Practice of Midwives.

During the year the following live births were attended by practising midwives (County, excluding City of Hereford) :—

	Cases.	% of total births.
As Midwives	1218	68.8
As Maternity Nurses under Medical Practitioners ...	291	16.4
Total ...	1509	85.2

In 445 instances medical help was called for, the particulars of which are as follows :—

Long Labour	142
Rupture of Perineum...	71
Mastitis	4
Albuminuria	8
Abnormal Presentations	12
High Temperature	17
Hæmorrhage Ante and Post Partum	27
Threatened Abortions	7
Abortions	19
Retained and adherent Placenta and Membranes...	18
Dangerous Varicose Veins and Phlebitis	8
Other Illnesses during Pregnancy and Labour ...	33
Feebleness and Prematurity of Child	48
Deformities and Abnormalities	12
Inflammation and Discharge from Eyes	20
	446

Still Births.

The 27 still births (27 infants) were notified by 16 midwives. One case of twins, 8 months; seven single still births, 8 months; three at 7 months; 13 full time, and two term not stated. Of the 27 still born, 12 were males and 15 females.

As to condition of child, 13 were macerated, 1 malformed, 12 normal, and in 1 no information is given.

Abortions.

The 19 abortions recorded were notified by 10 midwives. The periods of gestation were two at 6 months, one $5\frac{1}{2}$ months, one at $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, one at 4 months, one at $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, four at 2 months. In nine cases no period was given.

Inflammation of and Discharge from Eyes.

Twenty cases were notified by 12 midwives as having been the cause of calling in medical help. All recovered without any permanent injury to the eyes. Two were treated in Hospital. All recovered without permanent injury.

Puerperal Fever and Rise of Temperature.

Medical help was called in 17 cases by 15 midwives, none of which were regarded as septic cases, and all the patients recovered.

Eclampsia.

Three cases were reported. One case was removed to Hospital and died there. The other two recovered.

Disciplinary Action.

None was called for during the year.

Supply and Training of Midwives.

The work under the Midwives Act, Infant Welfare and Nursing is controlled by the Midwives and Nursing Sub-Committee.

The number of practising Midwives has increased by eight since last year. The number of bona-fide Midwives has decreased by five. The deficit has been made good by trained Midwives. The question of maintaining and increasing the number of Midwives has been frequently under discussion in relation to the general problem of Maternity and Infant Welfare.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

At the end of 1921 there were 2 males and 11 females certified and under control in Certified Institutions. During the year 1 male case was certified and sent to a certified institution and 2 females and 1 male were discharged, leaving 2 males and 9 females in Certified Institutions at the end of 1922.

One female was discharged on probation to her home and 1 female was transferred to Burghill Asylum; 1 male was found not to be mentally defective, and was accordingly discharged. One female was transferred from Ross to Chesterfield, where she would be less confined and acquire further training.

Seventeen cases were dealt with by the Committee during the year, and 3 males and 1 female were ordered to be certified; two cases were found not mentally defective, three were discharged to other institutions or to their homes, while the remaining nine were found to be under proper care and control and did not require certification. There were no deaths in institutions during the year. The mentally defective cases are visited periodically by the Health Visitors, and reported on every two months by them to the medical adviser, who visits and reports on urgent cases.

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NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	CASES NOTIFIED											EACH
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Fuerepal Fever	
URBAN.												
Bromyard	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Hereford City	55	10	27	19	1	...	...	1	1	1
Kington	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ledbury	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
*†Leominster	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
§Ross	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	12	35	45	1	1	...	1	1	6
RURAL.												
(a)Bredwardine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bromyard	10	2	17	24	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dore	5	1	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
††Hereford	30	2	28	7	2	...	...	...	...	12
Kington	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ledbury	12	...	31	12	...	...	...	1	...	9
*Leominster	2	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	2
§Ross	2	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	6
Woolley	8	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	8
*Whitchurch
*Wigmore	2	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	70	9	120	89	4	...	...	1	1	59

* No Isolation Hospital Accommodation available.

† Isolation Hospital Accommodation available for Small-pox.

†† The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital is available, by arrangement, for patients from ...

§ Accommodated in the Isolation Cottage in the Ross Rural District.

(a) Admitted to Hay Urban District Council Isolation Hospital, by arrangement

1922.

IN EACH DISTRICT AND THE NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

EACH LOCALITY.								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							Total
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Totals.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Pollomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
..	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
1	41	11	...	1	...	...	167	...	45	23	...	...	...	...	7
..	4	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
..	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	5	3	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	7	1	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	62	18	1	1	...	...	239	...	46	27	...	...	...	1	74
..	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	1	...	...	...	...	63	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
..	7	2	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
..	12	7	...	...	...	...	88	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	9	1	...	...	...	...	66	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	18
..	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	6	3	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
..	8	1	1	...	...	...	40	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
..
..	6	1	1	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	59	20	2	...	...	...	375	...	13	38	...	...	...	...	81

nts from the Dore, Ledbury and Weobley Rural Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	M	282	26	5	4
					F	294	18	7	3
1. Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	3	1	1	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	M	12	1	2	...
					F	16	...	...	...
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	M	27	1	...	1
					F	22	...	...	...
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	M	4	1	1	...
					F	5	...	1	1
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	M	27	...	...	...
					F	29	...	...	...
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	M	3	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	M	20	...	...	...
					F	30	...	...	...
16. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	M	34	...	...	...
					F	49	...	...	...
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	M	11	...	...	...
					F	9	...	...	...
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	M	24	2	...	...
					F	25	2	1	...
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	M	19	2	2	1
					F	14	4	1	...
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	M	3	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, etc.	...	...	...	...	M	3	2	...	1
					F	4	1	1	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...
					F	2	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	M	2	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	M	13	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	3	...	...	...
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth	...	...	...	...	M	15	15	...	...
					F	7	7	...	...
29. Suicide	...	...	...	...	M	3	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...
30. Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	M	10	...	...	1
					F	3	...	...	...
31. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	M	50	2	...	1
					F	63	3	2	...
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...
					F	2	...	...	...

AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.								AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.									
1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
5	4	1	5	30	76	71	64	558	47	9	9	8	12	12	12	129	162
7	3	7	16	19	53	64	107	528	37	6	5	13	18	18	18	113	190
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	2	40	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	8	13
...	2	1	6	5	2	46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	17
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	3	12	9	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	2	...
...	...	2	8	9	3	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...
...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	9	13	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3
...	14	11	4	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	11
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	5	8	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16
...	8	7	15	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21
...	4	6	13	11	78	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	30
...	1	9	15	24	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	41
...	1	...	3	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21
...	1	3	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
...	3	9	10	39	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	21
...	2	3	17	32	3	7	18
...	2	8	1	3	32	8	2	1	2	7	4
...	5	2	25	2	2	...	3	7	4
...	2	1	...	9	1	3	1	1
...	6	2	...	1	2	1
...	1	...	8	3	...
...	1	1	2	...
...	1	1	6	1	...	1
...	1	1	2	1	1	2
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CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADM

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Hereford M.B.		Bromyard U.D.		Kington U.D.		Ledbury U.D.		Leominster M.B.		Ross U.D.		ADM.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(Civilians only.)	ALL CAUSES	...	...	162	163	12	21	15	16	31	25	27	38	35	31	17	20
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	6	12	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	14	11	2	2	3	...	4	1	2	5	2	3	1	1
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	12	15	...	2	2	3	6	4	4	4	3	1	1	2
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	...	...	11	15	2	2	...	1	1	5	2	2	4	5	...
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	22	29	3	1	3	3	1	4	3	7	2	5	1
17.	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	8	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
18.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	18	12	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	6	3
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	6	2	...	...
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
28.	Congenital Debility, and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	4	...	...
29.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
31.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	32	40	...	1	3	3	5	5	9	8	4	...	...
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special Causes (included above)—				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year				13	12	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	1	4	2	...	...
" " Illegitimate				1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BIRTHS				246	240	11	9	16	19	30	36	62	43	48	46	107	107
Legitimate				230	220	11	9	15	18	28	35	58	46	41	45	105	105
Illegitimate				16	20	3	...	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	1	2	2
POPULATION				23,360	...	1,522	...	1,682	...	3,118	...	5,588	...	4,629	...	1,951	...

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS, 1922.

[illegible]

